The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

Vol. 59, No. 4 April 2000

★ April 24, 2000 ★
Library of Congress Bicentennial

Bicentennial Exhibition: Thomas Jefferson

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL
2000
LIBRARIES • CREATIVITY • LIBERTY

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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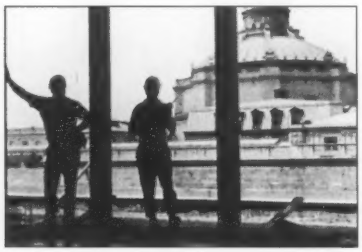

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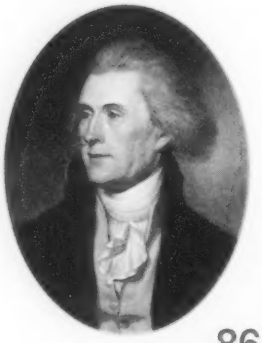

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On the Cover: This bust of Thomas Jefferson by Houdon graces the Great Hall of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building. On April 24, the Library celebrates its 200th birthday.

Cover Story: Author of the Declaration of Independence, third President of the United States and "founding father" of the Library of Congress, Thomas Jefferson is the subject of a major new Library exhibition. 86

A Few of His Favorite Things: On the occasion of our 200th birthday, the Librarian cites the Library collections that are of special importance to him. 79

Coins of the Realm: The Library will be honored with the issuance of commemorative coins and a commemorative stamp on April 24. 80

'I Cannot Live Without Books': Several new books on Thomas Jefferson, the history of the Library and the architecture of the Jefferson Building will go on sale this year. 81

Bicentennial Background: The Library of Congress has lived in many places under varying circumstances during its 200 years. 83

Digital Audio Future: The Library continues to develop digital audio materials in its national program to serve the blind and physically handicapped. 91

Conservation Corner: Thomas Jefferson's original library is being handled with care in the Library's Conservation Division. 92

From Mr. Jefferson's School: The University of Virginia has contributed to the Library's search to replace missing volumes in the original Jefferson library. 93

Meeting of the Minds: The Congressional Research Service sponsored a conference on "Informing Congress and the Nation." 94

Democracy and the Rule of Law: Five U.S. Supreme Court justices took part in a March symposium on law sponsored by the Library and the New York University School of Law. 96

News from the Center for the Book 98

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer

Librarian's Choice

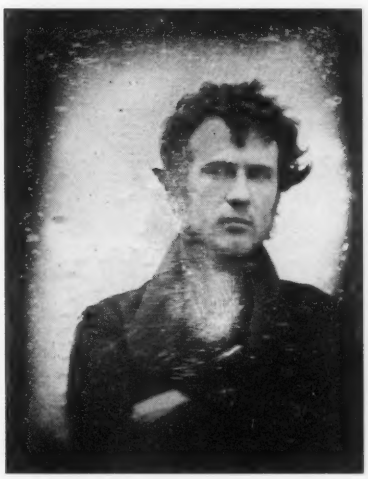
Some Notable Collections

BY JAMES H. BILLINGTON

*Since 1987 Dr. Billington has served as the 13th Librarian of Congress. During his tenure the Library has moved into the digital age, with its award-winning and widely popular Web site (**www.loc.gov**). The site is also reaching new constituencies — Americans across the country who are unable to make the trip to Washington to use the collections. Many of the collections that are electronically available are also among the collections that are particularly significant for the Librarian. Recently, he briefly discussed those materials as the Library celebrates its 200th birthday this month:*

The Marian Carson Collection of Americana

In 1996, the Library acquired this collection, believed to be the most extensive existing private assemblage of rare materials relating to the nation's history. The Carson family of Philadelphia had collected such precious materials as a rare broadside printing (only two copies known) of the Declaration of Independence, printed circa July 10-20, 1776; an 1839 photographic self-portrait of Robert Cornelius, believed to be the earliest extant U.S. portrait photograph; a chalk drawing of George Washington, made within a year of his death in 1799. These and the many other items in the collection have reinforced the Library's preeminence as a source of materials relating to American history.



In 1839 Robert Cornelius created this image of himself with a homemade camera in the earliest surviving American photographic portait.

Presidential Papers Collection

With the papers of 23 U.S. presidents, the Library is the foremost source for the study of the leader of the free world. Beginning with the Founding Fathers — Washington, Jefferson, Madison — to the Civil War era presidencies of Lincoln, Johnson and Grant; to the 20th century's Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and Calvin Coolidge, these papers provide a personal view of history no textbook can offer.

Prokudin-Gorskii Collection

As a student of Russian history and culture, I am of course intensely interested in the Prokudin-Gorskii Collection of Imperial Russia in the early 20th century. Sergei Prokudin-Gorskii was one of the first Russians to experiment with color photography. At the outset of the revolution in 1917, the photographer escaped to Paris with his 1,900 glass-plate negatives, providing a remarkable look at Russia in 1909-1911.

American Folklife Center

Established by an act of Congress in 1976, the American Folklife Center holds the largest archives of the nation's distinctive

continued on page 82

A page from the Giant Bible of Mainz, inscribed by hand, c. 1455, and on permanent display with the Gutenberg Bible in the Library's Jefferson Building.

***Windmills in the Yalutorovsk*, one of 1,900 photos taken by Sergei Prokudin-Gorskii after Czar Nicholas II commissioned him to survey his empire. Prokudin-Gorskii fled Russia in 1917 and brought the photos with him.**

Commemorative Treasures

Coins and Stamp Honor All Libraries

BY AUDREY FISCHER

On the occasion of its Bicentennial on April 24, the Library will be honored with the issuance of a 33-cent commemorative stamp and two commemorative coins. The Library's image has appeared on only one other stamp during the past two centuries, and the coins will be the first issued by the Mint to honor a library.

"These commemorative issues honor this great institution in a memorable manner on its 200th anniversary," said Dr. Billington. "This recognition is in keeping with the goal of the Library's Bicentennial to inspire creativity in the 21st century by stimulating greater use of the Library of Congress and of all America's libraries."

A $10 bimetallic (gold and platinum) coin (above) and a $1 silver coin honoring the Library will be issued beginning April 24.

The Library's birthday celebration begins in the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building on April 24 at 9:30 a.m., when Dr. Billington and Deputy Librarian Donald Scott will be joined by officials from the U.S. Mint and the U.S. Postal Service in ceremonies marking the release by the U.S. Mint of two commemorative coins and the "first-day" issue of the Library of Congress stamp by the U.S. Postal Service. Washington, D.C., Postmaster Delores J. Killette will preside as Master of Ceremonies for the stamp ceremony. Other honored guests include Henry Pankey, Postal Service vice president for the mid-Atlantic area; American Library Association President Sarah Ann Long; stamp designer Ethel Kessler, who will be available to autograph first-day covers (envelope with cachet design, stamp and "first-day" issue postmark); and coin engravers Thomas D. Rogers and John Mercanti, who will be on hand to autograph the certificates of authenticity.

Legislation calling for a Library of Congress commemorative coin program was introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. William M. Thomas (R-Calif.), then chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, and in the Senate by Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), the Joint Committee's current chairman. The bills passed in the House and Senate on passed on May 5 and Aug. 4, 1998, respectively, and were signed into law (P.L. 105-268) by President Bill Clinton on Oct. 19, 1998. The legislation authorizes up to 500,000 silver and 200,000 bimetallic (gold and platinum) coins to be minted on demand.

The Library's issues represent the nation's first bimetallic commemorative, the first commemorative coins of 2000, and the first commemorative coins honoring a library. The $1 silver coin contains the Torch of Learning from the Jefferson Building dome, an open book, and the dates "1800-2000" on the obverse side, and the entire dome of the Jefferson building on the reverse side. The obverse of the $10 bimetallic coin highlights Roman goddess of wisdom Minerva's hand on the Torch of Learning with the Jefferson Building dome in the background; the Library's seal appears on the reverse side.

The U.S. Mint has set the pre-issue price for the silver coin at $28 and post-issue price at $32. The pre-issue price of the bimetallic coin is $395 and the post-issue price is $425. The lower rate will be in effect from April 24 until June 9. A percentage of the revenues from the coins will be returned to the Library for educational outreach efforts and other Library of Congress activities. Beginning April 24, coins will be available for public purchase through the U.S. Mint's official Web site at **www.usmint.gov** or by calling (800) USA-MINT.

On Oct. 14, 1999, the U.S. Postal Service unveiled all stamp designs for 2000, including the Library of Congress Bicentennial commemorative

continued on page 82

Paul Hogroian

Rep. William M. Thomas (R-Calif.) unveils images of the Library of Congress's commemorative coins issued by the U.S. Mint in honor of the Library's Bicentennial. Those in attendance included (left to right) Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), Rep. Vernon J. Ehlers (R-Mich.), Dr. Billington and Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska).

Bicentennial Publications

New Books Cover History, Jefferson, Architecture

BY AUDREY FISCHER

To mark the Library's 200th anniversary, five new publications will celebrate the past and illustrate the present at the nation's oldest federal cultural institution.

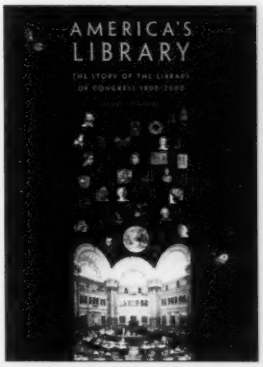
"In developing our list of publications for the Bicentennial year, we decided to take a tip from poet Archibald MacLeish, who served as Librarian of Congress from 1939 to 1944," said W. Ralph Eubanks, the Library's Director of Publishing. "In reference to the Library's 1941 *Annual Report*, MacLeish stated his intention of revealing 'the Library in action — not what it possesses only, but what it does with what it possesses.' To that end, we will publish five books that not only illuminate the history and collections of the Library of Congress, but also show the Library at work."

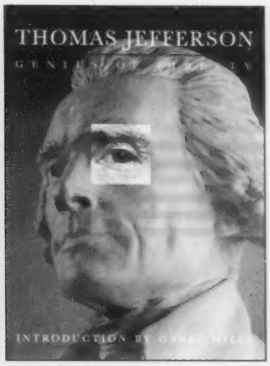
America's Library: The Story of the Library of Congress, 1800-2000 is the first full narrative of the institution since the 1947 publication of *The Story Up to Now: The Library of Congress 1800-1946* by David C. Mearns. Written by James Conaway and published in April by Yale University Press, *America's Library* recounts how the Library of Congress, which began in 1800 with the primary mission of serving the U.S. Congress, has evolved into the world's largest repository of knowledge. During the past two centuries, the collections have grown from 740 volumes and three maps to nearly 119 million books, maps, manuscripts, photographs, motion pictures, sound recordings and digital materials in some 460 languages.

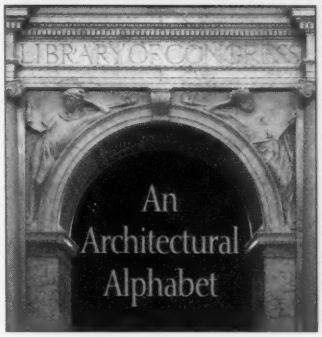
This lively account of the Library of Congress is filled with an immense cast of characters ranging from presidents, poets and members of Congress to collectors, artists, curators and eccentrics. *America's Library* is the story of how the men and women within the walls of this great institution collect, preserve and make useful the heritage it holds. Central to this story are the experiences of the 13 men who have been appointed by presidents to lead the Library of Congress, each confronting great political and intellectual challenges in the United States during the past 200 years.

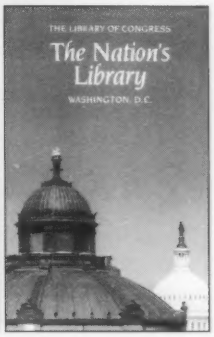
Thomas Jefferson, a central figure in the history of the Library as well as the nation, is the subject of another Bicentennial publication. Published in April by Viking Studio, *Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty* pays homage to the man whose personal library became the seed from which the nation's library grew after the original collection of 3,000 volumes was burned by the British in 1814. The wide range of his interests determined the universal and diverse nature of the Library's collections and services.

Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty is the companion volume to the Library's premier Bicentennial exhibition on Thomas Jefferson (see page 86), which will be on view in the Northwest Gallery and Pavilion of the Thomas Jefferson Building from April 24 through Oct. 31. The exhibition is also accessible on the Library's Web site (**www.loc.gov**), along with 25,000 items from the Library's Jefferson Papers.









The following publications are currently available in major bookstores and through the Library's Sales Shops, Washington DC 20540-4985 (credit card orders taken at 202-707-0204):

- ***America's Library: The Story of the Library of Congress, 1800-2000*, by James Conaway. Yale University Press, 256 pages, hardbound, 151 illustrations, 73 in color, $39.95; www.yale.edu/yup**
- ***Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty*, Viking Studio, 182 pages, hardbound, 150 illustrations, mostly in color, $35; www.penguinputnam.com/thomas jefferson/about.htm**
- ***The Library of Congress: An Architectural Alphabet*, Pomegranate Communications, 64 pages, hardbound, 29 color photographs, 26 historic letters in color, $17.95; store.yahoo.com/pomegranate/a518.html**

Available summer 2000 in major bookstores, Library's Sales Shops (202-707-0204) and the Antique Collectors' Club (800-252-5231):

- ***The Nation's Library: The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.*, by Alan Bisbort and Linda Barrett Osborne. Scala Publishers, 160 pages, softcover, 140 illustrations, mostly in color, $16.95.**

The book's spirited narrative, illuminated by Jefferson's own words, weaves back and forth between Jefferson's public career — delegate to the Continental Congress, author of the Declaration of Independence and other calls to liberty, governor of Virginia, minister to France, secretary of state, the nation's third president, and founder of the University of Virginia — and his personal life at Monticello. Illustrated with more than 150 examples of

rare and historically important documents from the Library's collections, the book studies the conflicts between Jefferson's public ideals, the political realities he faced and his private life. Touching upon such controversial topics as his relationship with slave Sally Hemings, this book offers no single view of Jefferson but rather explores the life of a complex man whose views influenced every major political event in this country's formative years.

Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty also includes an introduction by historian Garry Wills and essays by prominent scholars Joseph J. Ellis, Annette Gordon-Reed, Pauline Maier, Charles A. Miller and Peter S. Onuf.

The Library's first guidebook in more than 10 years will be published this summer in cooperation with Scala Publishers. *The Nation's Library: The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.*, by Alan Bisbort and Linda Barrett Osborne, presents a brief history of the institution; magnificent interior and exterior views of the Jefferson, Adams and Madison buildings; and representative treasures from the collections. This guidebook describes the Library's variety of services to Congress, other libraries and the nation, including distribution of cataloging data; technology for blind readers; copyright registration; exhibitions, concerts, poetry readings and other public events; promotion of literacy; and efforts to make its storehouse of knowledge accessible on the Internet. The guide also contains keys to conducting research — in person and online — at the world's largest research library.

Completed in 1897, the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building is one of the country's great architectural treasures. Published in April by Pomegranate Communications, *The Library of Congress: An Architectural Alphabet* opens doors into many of the extraordinary spaces and features that rest within the 600,000 square feet enclosed by the building's historic walls. The book offers an illustrated tour of the Library's art, architecture and sculpture, created by some 50 artists and artisans. From A (for arch) to Z (for zigzag), it explores the Jefferson Building's unusual architectural details — egg-and-dart molding, helixes, jambs, pilasters, quoins, spandrels, tripods, vaults and even an X-motif printer's mark. Illustrations and descriptions are joined by a colorful alphabet drawn from the Library's collection of rare books and manuscripts. Visitors must allot many hours to see all of this landmark's 409,000 cubic feet of granite, 22 million red bricks, 500,000 enameled bricks, 2,165 windows and 15 varieties of marble. Compact in a 9-by-9-inch format, the *Architectural Alphabet* is a wonderful place to start.

The Library's final Bicentennial publication, to be published in 2001, is tentatively titled *Encyclopedia of the Library of Congress* and will include 150 entries on various aspects of the Library's multifaceted programs; details about its history, collections and administration; and the key people who shaped the institution. With numerous illustrations and a preface by the Librarian of Congress, the *Encyclopedia* will also include 15 in-depth articles about various facets of the institution. ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Commemoratives
continued from page 80

stamp (see *Information Bulletin*, November 1999). After reviewing more than 40,000 suggestions for stamps, the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee recommended a commemorative stamp for the Library. Designed by Ethel Kessler, the stamp features a photograph by Michael Freeman of the interior dome of the Library's Main Reading Room. The selvage on the 20-stamp sheet reads, "The Library of Congress, America's library, is celebrating its 200th birthday in 2000. This Bicentennial recognizes all libraries and the vital role they play in advancing American creativity and liberty." From April 25 through May 31, libraries around the country will hold ceremonies as "second-day" issue sites.

Many U.S. stamps and other philatelic items are available online at **www.stampsonline.com** or call toll-free (800) STAMP-24. To view images of the Library of Congress Bicentennial stamp and coins, visit the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/bicentennial.** ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Choice
continued from page 79

cultures. The center's collections will increase significantly with the Local Legacies project, which is providing a snapshot of American creativity at the turn of the century. Local Legacies is the premiere project of the Library's Bicentennial effort and is jointly sponsored by the U.S. Congress.

Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection

This collection of illustrated books from the 15th through 20th centuries stands out among the distinguished resources of the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division. Among the many reasons why this collection is so rich is the presence of an amazing number if unique books of such great rarity that only a handful of copies are known. For example, the assemblage of books, plates, drawings and engravings by William Blake is one of the finest ever brought together. The magnificent 15th century manuscript known as the Giant Bible of Mainz is kept on permanent display in the Library's Great Hall, and one of only two known copies of the 1495 edition of *Epistolae et Evangelia*, called by some the finest illustrated book of the 15th century, are but two of this collection's many rarities. ◆

Bernie Schmitt, Vincennes (Ind.) Sun-Commercial

Opening ceremonies of the Spirit of Vincennes Rendezvous, which has been documented as a Local Legacy in the American Folklife Center.

Bicentennial Background

'Suitable Apartments'

The Library's Buildings and Spaces, 1800-2000

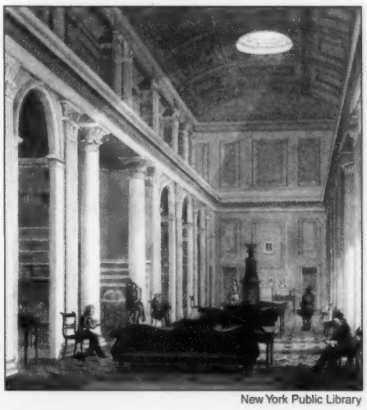
BY JOHN Y. COLE

The law creating the Library of Congress, approved by president John Adams on April 24, 1800, called for the Library's collection to be housed in a "suitable apartment" in the Capitol building.

Thus began what has become a two-century struggle for space to accommodate what Dr. Billington described in his testimony before Congress on Jan. 27, 2000, as "the largest and most inclusive library in human history."

In the beginning there was the U.S. Capitol building — however it was not much of a building, for in 1800 only its north wing had been completed. From 1802 to 1805, the small library was in a room that the House of Representatives had previously occupied. Then it was moved to various places in the Capitol (documented in William Dawson Johnston's *History of the Library of Congress 1800-1864)* until Aug. 24, 1814, when the British burned and destroyed the Capitol, including the Library.

The purchase of Jefferson's library in 1815 to "reconstitute" the Library of Congress promised better days ahead, but not immediately. Finally, on Aug. 17, 1824, after four years in temporary quarters at Blodget's Hotel at Seventh and E Streets N.W., and nearly six years wedged into the attic story of the Capitol's north wing, a grand new Library of Congress room opened in the Capitol's west center, overlooking the Mall. Designed by Architect of the Capitol Charles Bulfinch, it was 90 feet long and 30 feet wide. On Dec. 22, 1825, a fire started by a candle left burning in the gallery was controlled before it could cause serious damage. Fireproofing was investigated but found too costly. The Library's law collection was separated into a separate "apartment" in 1832.



New York Public Library

The U.S. Capitol in 1839, drawn by August Kollner. The Library of Congress was located in the Capitol's center portico from 1824 until the Jefferson Building opened in 1897.

On Christmas Eve, 1851, the Library suffered a disastrous fire. Approximately two-thirds of its 55,000 volumes were destroyed by the flames, including two-thirds of Jefferson's private library. A faulty chimney flue was the culprit. Architect of the Capitol Thomas U. Walter, with congressional approval, presented a plan to repair and enlarge the Library using fireproof materials. The elegantly restored "iron" room, which was encircled by galleries and filled the entire west central front of the Capitol, was opened to congressional and popular acclaim on Aug. 23, 1853.

In 1865 Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford (1864-1897), the Library's first great expansionist, obtained approval for adding two new fireproof wings. He soon filled them, however, and then the copyright law of 1870, whose passage he had supported, was responsible for flooding the shelves with two copies of all copyrighted items. Spofford turned to Congress for help, noting in his 1875 annual report that the Library was out of shelf space and if Congress did not soon approve his request for a separate building, its Librarian would be "in the unhappy position of presiding over the greatest chaos in America."

Spofford's great achievement, today's Thomas Jefferson Building, did not open until 1897. The struggle for its completion and its ultimate success brought the Library of Congress public attention and a new public role. It was known at the time as both the "National Temple of the Arts" and the "Book Palace of the American People." For many years it was the largest library building in the world. However it was not nearly big enough for Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam (1899-1939), the institution's second major expansionist. With support from Congress, Putnam added new services (mostly to libraries) and collections from around the world. Three of the

The Library's room in the Capitol in 1832, drawn by Andrew Jackson Davis. This room opened in 1824, was destroyed by fire in 1851 and reopened in 1853.

The Thomas Jefferson Building shortly after opening; construction engineer Bernard R. Green (1843-1914) played a major role in the construction of the Jefferson Building from 1888 until its completion in 1897 — even designing its bookstacks — then served as superintendent of the Library building and grounds until his death.

Jefferson's Building's four interior courtyards were quickly filled: the east courtyards became bookstacks in 1910 (southeast) and 1927 (northeast), and the northwest courtyard became the home of the Coolidge Auditorium (1925), a small reflecting pool (1928), and the Whittall Pavilion (1939). The east side of the Jefferson Building was extended in the early 1930s, providing, in 1934, new quarters for the Rare Book Room and the National Union Catalog.

At Putnam's urging, in 1928 Congress authorized purchase of land directly east of the Jefferson Building for the construction of an Annex Building (now called the John Adams Building). The simple classical structure was intended, essentially, as a functional and efficient bookstack "encircled with work spaces." Its construction, supported by appropriations in 1930 and 1935, was delayed because of the Depression. The doors were opened to the public on Jan. 3, 1939.

In 1957, Librarian of Congress L. Quincy Mumford (1954-1974) initiated studies for a third major Library building. In 1960 Congress appropriated planning funds for the structure, today's James Madison Memorial Building. Construction of the huge, functional structure was authorized in 1965 and began in 1971. The move into the building started in 1980 and was completed in 1982. The enormous Madison Building supplanted its sister Jefferson Building as the largest library building in the world when it opened. It relieved terribly crowded conditions in the Jefferson and Adams buildings. It also made possible, through the office of the Architect of the Capitol (which is responsible for the Library's buildings and grounds), for the renovation of both the earlier buildings, as there was finally enough space to rearrange holdings and offices so that those buildings could be restored. Congress made the initial appropriation for this purpose in 1984 and completion was celebrated in 1997 when the Library marked the Jefferson Building's centennial.

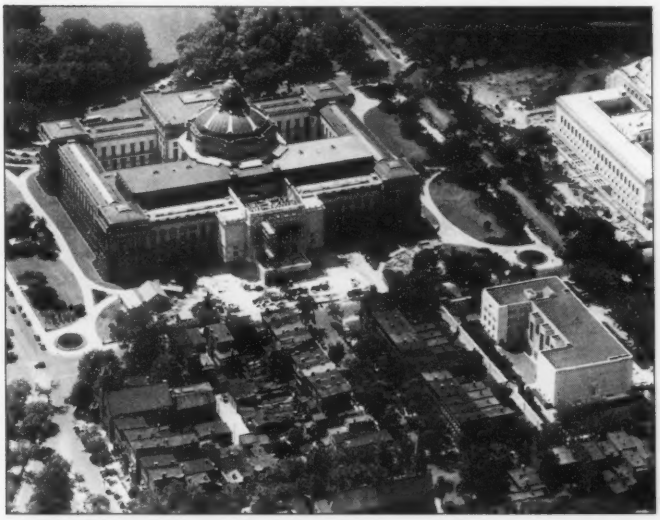
Librarian Mumford also extended the Library internationally. Through Public Law 480 (1958) and Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Library established its first formal overseas offices: New Delhi and Cairo (1961) and London (1966). Today the Library has six overseas acquisitions and cataloging offices.

In recent decades, finding space to accommodate the Library's enormous collections (119 million items, out of which approximately 19 million are books) and their expansion (currently 10,000 items are added each working day) has become an increasingly complicated and vexing issue. Because additional Library of Congress buildings on Capitol Hill are out of the question, the emphasis has been on off-site collection storage facilities, particularly in Landover and Suitland, Md., and, for motion pictures, at Wright Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio. In 1999, however, the Library announced plans for two new, long-term locations for the storage and servicing of selected collections: Fort Meade, Md., and Culpeper, Va.

On Nov. 5, 1999, Dr. Billington and Architect of the Capitol Alan Hantman broke ground for construction of a complex of 13 Library of Congress storage facilities that will be built at Fort Meade during the next 50 years. About 20 miles north of Capitol Hill, the 100-acre Fort Meade site will provide a cool, safe environment for paper-based collections, especially books and pamphlets, but also selected serials, maps, manuscripts, music and prints.

In 1997 Congress authorized the Architect of the Capitol to acquire, on behalf of the Library of Congress, a well-equipped facility in Culpeper for development into the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center. After renovation, the complex will provide more than 141,000 square feet to catalog and conserve the Library's motion picture, radio, television, video and recorded sound collections. Architectural design will be completed in spring 2000, with construction scheduled to be completed between 2003 and 2005. ◆

John Cole is director of the Center for the Book and co-chair of the Bicentennial Steering Committee.



❶ Construction on the extension of the Jefferson Building's east side, from 1933. The new Annex, today's Adams Building, would soon be built across Second Street and adjacent to the Folger Shakespeare Library (lower right).

❷ The Adams Building nears completion in 1938. The Jefferson Building can be seen at right.

❸ Despite the addition of the Adams Building, overcrowding continued in the Jefferson Building, as seen in this photo from the 1970s. With office space creeping out into the second level of the Great Hall, the need for a third building was more evident each year.

❹ Workers look out at the Jefferson Building from a floor of the James Madison Memorial Building, ❺, under construction in 1974. The building was dedicated in 1980, completing the Library's presence on Capitol Hill.

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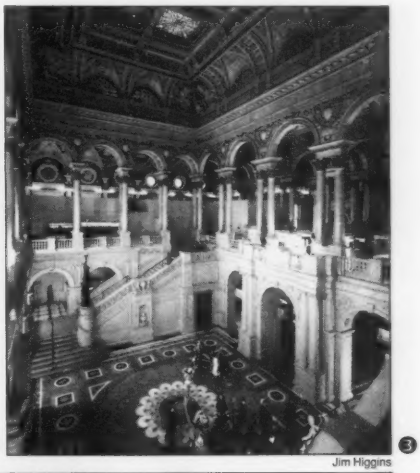

Jim Higgins

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Architect of the Capitol

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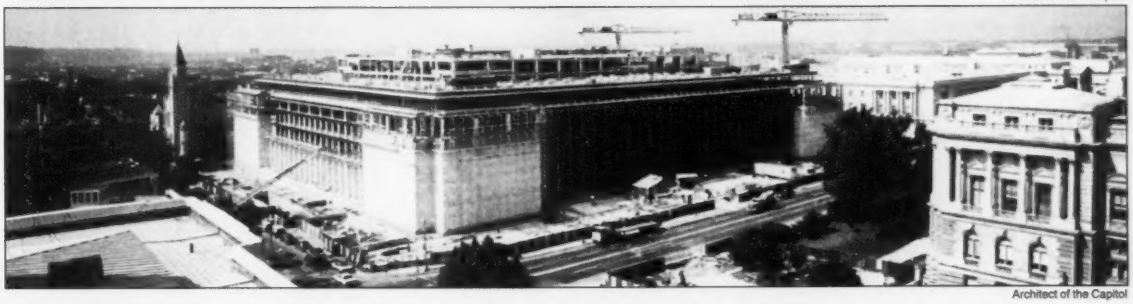

Architect of the Capitol

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The Many Faces of Thomas Jefferson

Father of the Library Subject of New Exhibition

BY GERARD W. GAWALT

The Bicentennial celebrations of the Library of Congress will include an exhibition about the Library's very own "founding father," Thomas Jefferson, whose personal library of 6,487 books was the seed from which the nation's library grew.

Opening on April 24, "Thomas Jefferson" relies primarily on Jefferson's written legacy contained in the Library's unparalleled Jefferson manuscript collection. The exhibition delves into this complex man whose views influenced, and continue to influence, virtually every major political and social course in the country.

Born April 13, 1743, and raised a Virginia Piedmont planter, Thomas Jefferson became a primary exponent of revolutionary republicanism throughout his service as a Virginia and United States revolutionary leader, American minister to France, secretary of state, vice president, president, founder of a public university and advocate for cultural, personal and political freedoms.

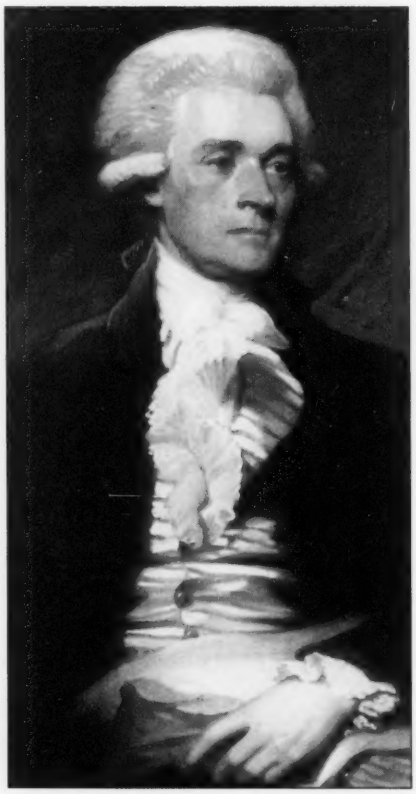
"Thomas Jefferson" portrays the complexities and contradictions of this flawed idealist and hardheaded realist. Jefferson deplored inequality among men, yet he owned slaves, supported servitude and relegated women to a secondary role. He sought to preserve Native American culture, but planned to "civilize" Native Americans and through his own expansionist policies pushed them out of areas settled and governed by Euro-Americans. He hailed freedom of the press as a bulwark of republican government until his own foibles and politics became its focus. He expounded the virtues of public education and founded a public university, but assumed access would be strictly limited. He argued that opposition political parties could be treasonous, but established the first opposition political party and won the presidency in 1800 in what he called the second American Revolution.

These complexities of Jefferson's public and private struggles and triumphs are at the core of this exhibition, which traces the development of Jefferson through his personal development to an ever-expanding realm of public influence — the Virginia Piedmont; the American Revolutionary state, local and national governments; the revolution of republicanism and personal rights in America and Europe.

"Thomas Jefferson" contains more than 150 items drawn from the Library's Jefferson collection and augmented by key loans from Monticello, the University of Virginia, the Virginia State Library, the National Portrait Gallery, the Pike County (Ohio) Historical Society, the James Monroe Law Office Museum, the Smithsonian Instituion, Randolph Mason County Museum in Kentucky, the National Archives and the American Antiquarian Society.

Among the many rare objects are two that have been rejoined for the first time since 1943; the "original rough draught" of the Declaration of Independence and the desk on which Jefferson wrote that draft (on loan from the Smithsonian Institution). The last section of the exhibition is a display of Jefferson's library, the seed from which the Library was restarted after the British burned the Capitol building during the War of 1812, destroying the original collection of some 3,000 volumes. A fire in 1851 in the Capitol destroyed two thirds of the books sold to Congress by Jefferson in 1815.

The display of Jefferson's library in this exhibition will be the first time ever that the public will be able to view Jefferson's library. It is also the first time that the volumes have been assembled in one place in the original order that Jefferson devised since the collection came to Washington in 1815. Visitors to the exhibition will be able to tell which volumes were owned by Jefferson and sold to Congress in 1815, which were recently identified and pulled from the Library's general collections, which have been recently purchased and which are still missing.



Thomas Jefferson in a 1786 painting by Mather Brown, while the subject was a diplomat in Paris. National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Jefferson's daughter Martha joined him in Paris when she was 12. 1789 miniature by Joseph Boze. U.S. Department of State

Life and Labor at Monticello

Eighteenth century Virginia was marked by extensive geographic movement from the Tidewater to the Piedmont beyond the fall lines of the Potomac, Rapidan, and James rivers and even over the Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains. Yet land-use patterns, life-styles, labor systems and social structures were replicated, refined and even reinforced by the upland movement. The Jefferson family, led by Peter and Thomas (as seen in their 1751 map of Virginia), had key roles in the emergence of the Piedmont. Thomas's identification with Western exploration and settlement grew from his father's early movement from east of Richmond west to the Piedmont. Thomas's acceptance of the social obligation of public service and his lifelong adherence to the plantation-slave system of agriculture were also products of his family experience in Virginia's plantation system. Jefferson's "Memorandum Book for 1773," "Promise of Freedom for James Hemings" and crop rotation plan are illustrative of plantation life. There is also notable testimony from former slaves at Monticello, including Madison Hemings, Israel Jefferson, Isaac Jefferson and James Hemings. Isaac Jefferson best described Thomas Jefferson in his library: "Old Master had abundance of books; sometimes he would have twenty of 'em down on the floor at once — read first one, then tother."

Isaac Jefferson was a blacksmith and tinsmith at Monticello in Jefferson's day and provided lively details of his life there in an 1847 interview. Daguerreotype, ca. 1840, University of Virginia Library.

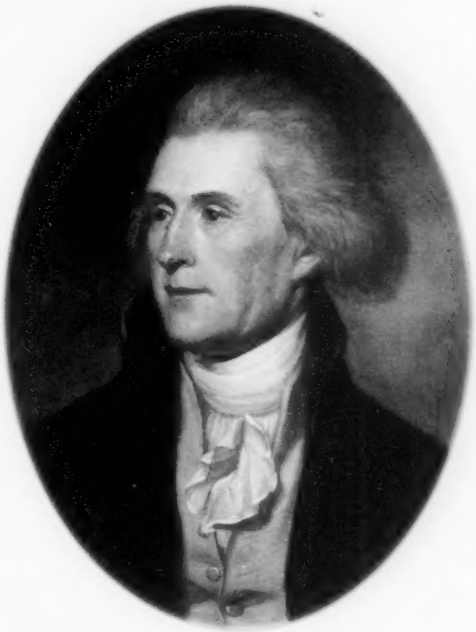
Also illustrative are a number of three-dimensional objects, such as Martha Jeffererson's thread case. Throughout his life at Monticello and Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson sought to create a classic example of the country gentleman's estate, based on his experiences in Virginia and France and his vicarious experiences through his vast personal library and broad network of correspondents. Jefferson's world of books provided him with opportunities throughout his life to experience other aspects of the world and learn selectively from them in an idealized realm, sometimes untempered by the reality of life experiences. Jefferson's own words are incorporated in his Literary Commonplace Book and his June 10, 1815, statement to John Adams that "I cannot live without books."

Creating a Virginia Republic

Virginia was the ground in which Jefferson planned to plant the roots of his ideal republic. Governmental, cultural, educational and societal institutions and activities were encompassed in Jefferson's broad vision of a republican society. Virginia's political, legal and educational systems were to be reformed and molded as a model to America and Europe.

From the onset of the American Revolution, Jefferson eagerly sought to rewrite Virginia's constitution and laws. Reforming his state's laws regulating crime, inheritance, established religion, education and the importation of slaves was a major focus of his activities. This quickly became for Jefferson "the whole object of the present controversy."

Like many admirers of the Enlightenment, Jefferson was convinced that science and the scientific method held the keys to learning and education in the broadest sense. Jefferson promoted studies of natural history, botany,



Jefferson at age 48 in 1791, painted by Charles Willson Peale. Independence National Historical Park Collection; Jefferson prepared this map of four states from his "Notes on the State of Virginia," 1787. Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Library of Congress.

Michel Sokolnicki after Thaddeus Kosciuszko, *Thomas Jefferson, a Philosepher a Patriote and a Friend*, 1798 or 1799, Prints and Photographs Division

archaeology and architecture. His library, which was the largest personal library in the United States by 1815, was a testament to his conviction that all subjects of learning fell within his and all learned men's purview.

Privately educated in grammar schools, the College of William and Mary and most important, through his books, Thomas Jefferson was an ardent advocate of public education as a cornerstone of a free republican society. Throughout his life, Jefferson promoted public education, primarily for white males but tangentially for women and African Americans. The founding of the University of Virginia (chartered in 1819) was the capstone of Jefferson's educational advocacy, and he devoted most of the last decade of his life to the university's establishment and well-being.

Letters and documents of Jefferson, including his exchange of letters with and about Benjamin Banneker; his own "Notes on the State of Virginia"; his scientific exchanges with French philosopher Comte de Buffon; his letter to Bishop James Madison, president of the College of William and Mary, on the optics of a rainbow; his plans for the University of Virginia; his 1796 letter to Robert Pleasants, a Richmond Quaker, on a plan for the public education of free blacks and slaves; and his own report to the American Philosophical Society on the Kentucky dinosaur, *Magalonnyx Jeffersoni*, are among the key items in this section.

Declaration of Independence

Drafting the Declaration of Independence in June and July 1776 became the defining event in Thomas Jefferson's life. Despite his desire to return to Virginia to help write that state's constitution, Jefferson was appointed by the Continental Congress to the five-person committee for drafting a declaration of independence and subsequently assigned the task of producing a document for the committee.

Drawing on contemporary documents, such as the Virginia Declaration of Rights, state and local calls for independence and his own draft of a Virginia constitution, Jefferson wrote a stunning statement. It told of the United States' right to rebel against the British government and establish its own based on the premise that all men are created equal and have the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Through the many revisions made by Jefferson, the committee and then by Congress, Jefferson retained his prominent role in writing the defining document of the American Revolution, and indeed the United States. Jefferson was particularly critical of changes that removed paragraphs attacking the slave trade and the British people for supporting their government's attempts to repress the revolution. Jefferson was justly proud of his role in writing the Declaration and skillfully defended his authorship of this hallowed document.

Jefferson's "original Rough draught" and composition fragment of the Declaration of Independence are the central documents. But there are other notable ones, such George Mason's Fairfax County Resolves and the Virginia Declaration of Rights, Jefferson's draft of the Virginia constitution, George Washington's personal copy of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson's notes on the writing of the Declaration of Independence and his copy of the Declaration as first presented to Congress, which he later gave to James Madison.

Establishing a Federal Republic

Although Thomas Jefferson was in France serving as United States minister when the federal Constitution was written in 1787, he was able to influence the development of the federal government through his writings and his roles as secretary of state, vice president, leader of the first political opposition party and third president. As an idealist, Jefferson supported the concept of a continuing revolution and the importance of individual and state rights, which are illustrated by his Nov. 13, 1787, letter to William Smith in which he wrote, "The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is its natural manure." In a Dec. 20, 1787, letter to James Madison, he wrote "I will now add what I do not like. First the omission of a bill of rights. ..."

As secretary of state, vice president and then president, Jefferson sought to establish boundaries for a federal government of limited powers, which can be seen in his annotated copy of the Federalist Papers, his draft of *A Manual of Parliamentary Practice for the Use of the Senate* (1801) and his Feb. 15, 1791, report on the constitutionality of a national bank.

Jefferson was a primary force in the planning, design and construction of a national Capitol building and the federal district, as illustrated by his 1791 map of the capital district.

Jefferson led his political party to victory in 1800. He called this victory the second American revolution and explained it most notably in his first inaugural address in 1801, and in a Sept. 6, 1819, letter to Spencer Roane in which he wrote, "They contain the true principles of the revolution of 1800, for that was as real a revolution in the principles of government as that of 1776 in its form."

Jefferson's partisan political activities are seen in a July 7, 1793, letter to James Madison urging him to attack Alexander Hamilton and "to cut him to pieces." The public scandals involving the personal sexual affairs of Hamilton and Jefferson are also illustrated by letters, documents, books and newspapers. When the deadlocked presidential election of 1800 between Jefferson and Aaron Burr created a constitutional crisis, Jefferson and the defeated incumbent, John Adams, established the principle of a peaceful transition of power and solution of the constitutional crisis.

Jefferson's key role in ending the importation of slaves in 1808 is seen in his Message to Congress, Dec. 2, 1806, and his principled public stand on the

importance of the separation of church and state is illustrated by his Jan. 23, 1808, letter to the Rev. Samuel Miller: "I consider the government of the U.S. as interdicted by the Constitution from intermeddling with religious institutions. ..."

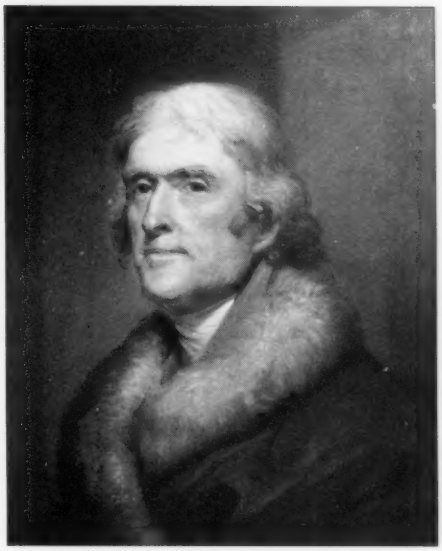
The West

Thomas Jefferson acquired an interest in Western exploration early in life from his childhood experiences in the Blue Ridge mountains on the western edge of the Virginia Piedmont settlements. He was also influenced by his father, Peter, surveyor and map maker of the Virginia frontier. Jefferson never physically ventured beyond the Virginia Blue Ridge, but he had a lifelong commitment to supporting exploration and asserting American claims to Western lands. In 1783 Jefferson asked Revolutionary War hero George Rogers Clark (brother of William Clark, who later joined with Meriwether Lewis) to lead an expedition to California. In 1786, as minister to France, Jefferson urged John Ledyard, Connecticut native and veteran of Cook's voyage to the Pacific, to attempt to find a land route from Vancouver to the Mississippi via Russia, as recounted in his autobiography.

As president, Jefferson successfully acquired the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 and sent Lewis and Clark (1803-1806) on a mapping and scientific expedition up the Missouri River to the Pacific. This is illustrated by Jefferson's 1803 instructions to Meriwether Lewis and Nicholas King's 1803 map, which Lewis and Clark used on their expedition. Jefferson also sent government expeditions to find the headwaters of the Red, Arkansas and Mississippi rivers, as seen in his 1806 report to Congress. In seeking to establish what he called "an Empire for Liberty," Jefferson formed the foundation of federal policies toward Native Americans. Despite a lifelong interest in their languages and intellectual support for their culture and government, President Jefferson was a strong advocate of policies forcing Native Americans westward or abandoning their Native American culture and way of life in the face of Euro-American land claims and settlements. Jefferson's differing voices on Native Americans are illustrated by a June 7, 1785, letter to the Marquis de Chastellux, a French philosopher and veteran of the American Revolution; an 1820 vocabulary of the Nottoway and Iroquois tribes from Philadelphia lawyer and fellow student of linguistics Peter DuPonceau; and a June 11, 1812 letter to John Adams in which Jefferson warned that many Native Americans "will relapse into barbarism and misery, lose numbers by war and want, and we shall be obliged to drive them, with the beasts of the forest into the stony mountains."

At the end of his presidency, Jefferson looked forward to having "such an empire for liberty as she has never surveyed since the creation," as he said in his April 27, 1809, letter to James Madison.

Jefferson was also interested in the extension of slavery to the Western territories, which he opposed in his proposed plan for the Northwest Ordinance in 1784, but supported with great trepidation in an April 22, 1820, letter to John Holmes during the Missouri Crisis, which sanctioned the spread of slavery into the Western territories by admitting states west of the Mississippi into the Union.



Rembrandt Peale's 1805 portrait of the president. New-York Historical Society.

A Revolutionary World or Revolutionary Times

Recognized in Europe as the author of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson quickly became a lightning rod for revolutionaries in Europe and the Americas.

As United States minister to France when revolutionary fervor was rising toward the storming of the Bastille in 1789, Jefferson became an ardent supporter of the revolution, even allowing his residence to be used as a meeting place for revolutionaries, led by Lafayette. This is illustrated by Lafayette's draft of the Rights of Man with Jefferson's annotations, 1789. Jefferson maintained his support for the French Revolution, although he wavered during the most violent and bloody stages, and this became a key policy of his opposition political party, as can be seen in his famous letters to Philadelphia merchant Tench Coxe and American diplomat to France William Short in 1793. To Coxe he wrote, "This ball of liberty, I believe most piously, is now so well in motion that it will roll round the globe." Speaking to Short on the French Revolution, Jefferson said, "And was ever such a prize won with so little innocent blood ... but rather than it should have failed, I would have seen half the earth desolated."

A revolution led by blacks in St. Domingue (Haiti) proved to be a crucible for testing the Jeffersonian

Other Resources

Beginning on April 24, the "Thomas Jefferson" exhibition will be accessible on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov**. In addition, the Library's entire collection of Jefferson Papers will be available online.

Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty, the companion volume to the exhibition, has been published in cooperation with Viking Press (see page 81). This heavily illustrated book contains an introduction by historian Garry Wills and essays by prominent scholars Joseph Ellis, Annette Gordon-Reed, Peter Onuf, Pauline Maier and Charles A. Miller. *The Declaration of Independence: The Evolution of the Text*, edited by Gerard W. Gawalt, has been published with the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation and is distributed by New England Press.

At the Exhibition

BY IRENE CHAMBERS AND KIM CURRY

The Thomas Jefferson exhibition begins with a specially designed introductory area that alerts visitors to the focus of the presentation. Jefferson quotations, taken from a wide variety of sources, are projected on the opening panels and change before the viewer's eyes. Other text demonstrates Jefferson's influence worldwide by excerpting constitutions and declarations of independence from emerging nations in Africa (Zimbabwe, Liberia, Mozambique), South America (Peru, Bolivia), Asia and the Middle East (Vietnam, Israel) and Europe (Czech Republic and Slovakia) as well as the banners used during the Tiananmen Square protest in 1988, Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech, the Gettysburg Address and the United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights.

The exhibition also features a timeline that delineates Jefferson's career and the context in which he made history. For example, one can see that Napoleon's rise to power and the births of Mozart, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Sojourner Truth occurred during his lifetime. Viewers will also learn that George Washington broke all contact with Jefferson, suspecting him of criticizing the former president in the press (Adams extended the olive branch and initiated the now famous correspondence between the two men.)

Multimedia elements will aid visitors in understanding Jefferson's impact and his world. These include a five-minute compilation of clips from television shows and movies in which Jefferson's words and ideas are quoted by politicians, cartoon characters and film stars (Mitzi Gaynor in "South Pacific," James Stewart in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," Goldie Hawn in "Protocol"). In addition, two interactive stations will enable visitors to search Jefferson's library and explore how his organization worked, the authors he collected and the breadth of his interests. The books still being sought (see main story) will be marked with a placeholder, enabling viewers to see how Jefferson's library looks like in its entirety.

In addition to the book, "Thomas Jefferson" will be accompanied by an interpretive brochure, a film series, noontime presentations led by the curator of the exhibition and guided tours. The audio guide will feature some of the nation's top Jefferson scholars discussing the most controversial and intriguing aspects of his life and achievements. ◆

Ms. Chambers is the Library's Interpretive Programs officer; Ms. Curry, of the Interpretive Programs Office, is the "Thomas Jefferson" exhibition manager.

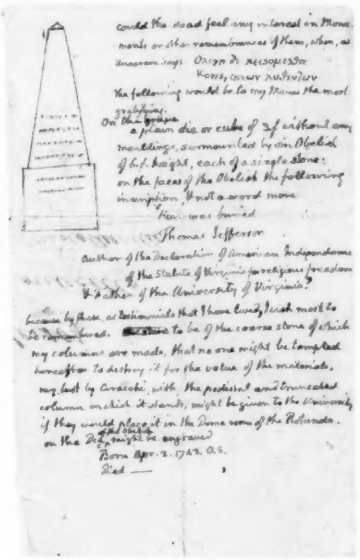
right of revolution. Jefferson's solution was to consider the successful black government as a place for relocating black rebels and convicts from the United States, as he explained in 1801 and 1803 letters to James Monroe.

Jefferson reached the edges of his influence with attempts to intrude republican principles in Russia, Poland, Greece and the emerging South American nations. Jefferson's exchange of letters with Czar Alexander I in 1804 and 1805 illustrates his interest in spreading knowledge of republican society throughout the world.

Until his death, Jefferson was convinced that "this ball of liberty…will roll round the world," aided by the beacon of the Declaration of Independence.

Epitaph

An immortal legacy was Thomas Jefferson's goal in his twilight years. During his final decade, Jefferson drafted an autobiography, created political memorandum books, became increasingly concerned about the preservation of historical documents and staunchly defended his role as author of the Declaration of Independence. At key points in his life Jefferson had drawn up lists of his achievements, and on the verge of death he designed his own gravestone and epitaph: "Author of the Declaration of Independence [and] of the Statute of Virginia for religious toleration & Father of the University of Virginia." Facing public critics of his role in writing the Declaration of Independence and as symbol of individual freedom, Jefferson defended his opposition to slavery and asserted his authorship of the Declaration of Independence in a letters to Henry Lee, May 8,1825, and to Roger Weightman, July 4, 1826. To Lee he wrote, "This was the object of the Declaration of Independence. Not to find out new principles or new arguments never before thought of…but to place before mankind the common sense of the subject…" Speaking of the Declaration of Independence to Weightman, Jefferson wrote, "May it be to the world, what I believe it will be (to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all), the signal of arousing man to burst the chains."



Jefferson prepared for his own death, designing his own tombstone and drafting a short epitaph. Manuscript Division

Nevertheless, Jefferson undoubtedly knew at his death on July 4, 1826, that the vagaries of life had left a vulnerable legacy. His slaves, land and library would have to be sold to satisfy his creditors. His concern for the canker of slavery is illustrated by an 1825 exchange of letters with his granddaughter Ellen Randolph Coolidge, his own will and a newspaper advertisement for the sale of his slaves. Responding to her comment that "I fear our Southern States cannot march the prosperity of New England whilst the canker of slavery eats into our hearts," Jefferson lamented that "one fatal stain deforms what nature had bestowed on us of her fairest gifts."

Fear for his reputation and public legacy led him to beg his closest friend, James Madison, to "take care of me when dead," in a

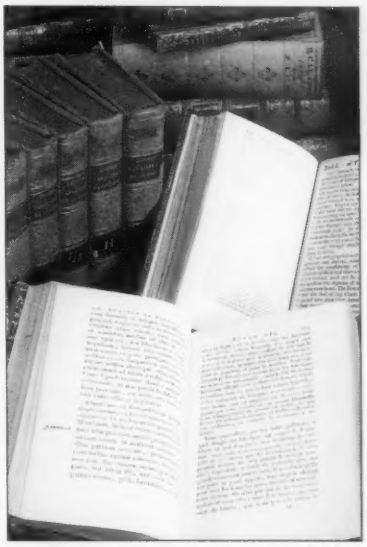
Feb. 17, 1826, letter. In his final letter, June 24, 1826, to Roger Weightman, Jefferson espoused the central role of the United States and the Declaration of Independence as signals of the blessings of self-government to the world.

Re-Creation of Jefferson's Library as It Was Delivered to the Library of Congress

Throughout his life books were vital to Thomas Jefferson's education and well-being. When his family home, Shadwell, burned in 1770, Jefferson most lamented the loss of his books. During the American Revolution and while United States minister to France in the 1780s, Jefferson acquired thousands of books for his library at Monticello. Jefferson's library went through several stages, but books were always critically important to him. They provided the little-traveled Jefferson with a broader knowledge of the contemporary and ancient worlds than most contemporaries of broader personal experience. By 1814, when the British burned the nation's Capitol and the Library of Congress within, Jefferson had acquired the largest personal collection in the United States. He offered to sell his library to Congress as a replacement for the collection destroyed by the British.

Jefferson's library as it was sold to Congress in 1815 is the core of this exhibit. Through a generous grant of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Jones, the Library of Congress is reassembling Jefferson's library as it was sold to Congress. Although the broad scope of Jefferson's library was a cause for criticism of the purchase, Jefferson extolled the virtue of its broad sweep and established the principle of acquisition for the Library of Congress: "There is in fact no subject to which a member of Congress may not have occasion to refer." Proclaiming that "I cannot live without books," Jefferson began rebuilding his collection of several thousand books, which was sold at auction in 1829 to help satisfy his creditors. ◆

Mr. Gawalt is the early American history specialist in the Library's Manuscript Division and curator of the "Thomas Jefferson" exhibition.



Reid Baker

After the British burned the U.S. Capitol during the War of 1812, Jefferson offered to sell his own library to the nation. These volumes are from his original collection.

Digital Audio Future for Blind Library Patrons

The Library of Congress is developing a sophisticated "life cycle" cost tool to help it plan the complex transition from analog audio cassette books to a digital format in its national reading program for blind and physically handicapped individuals.

Currently, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) serves more than 765,000 readers with a circulation of 23 million books and magazines each year. A union catalog currently lists 325,000 braille and audio titles, in 22 million copies representing 40 languages, available to eligible users.

NLS is building a life-cycle cost model to help it choose, from among the many systems that are technologically feasible and the most efficient, a cost effective way to deliver digital talking books. The life-cycle cost project involves close working relationships with program patrons and the national network of cooperating libraries to accurately identify and categorize all program costs.

"This is a significant intellectual effort that will allow the Library to accurately identify overall program costs for the current talking book program as well as to project costs for the program in the years ahead," said NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke. It will provide the Library with a management tool that will allow it to compare various digital talking book implementation scenarios. "For example, we will be able to project costs to the Library and to the national cooperating network of libraries for each of the delivery technologies now available or that become viable in the next several years. This model will be the cost analysis tool helping to build the platform for the Library to launch its new digital talking book service. With it, the Library will understand the costs required to "ramp-up" its new program over a period of years," Mr. Cylke said. The model will be completed by September 2000.

This cost analysis tool is the latest in a string of developments that NLS has pursued over the last two years. Laying the digital foundation is under way with development of a digital talking book standard through the National Information Standards Organization. The Library has installed its first state-of-the-art digital recording studio that will permit specification development for a digital mastering and duplication system. It has installed a digital duplication system at its Cincinnati facility, and it will require narration contractors to begin providing digital recordings beginning in fiscal year 2001.

Staff from NLS met on Feb. 24 and 25 with representatives of the network of cooperating libraries for its first national review of the draft life-cycle cost model. Comments will also be solicited from program users nationally and from various constituent groups. Representing the network of cooperating libraries were Donna B. Calvert, West Virginia Library Commission; Jenifer Flaxbart, Texas State Library and Archives Commission; Linda Montgomery, Arizona State Department of Libraries, Archives and Public Records; and Lissa Shanahan, Indiana State Library. Representing the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies was Jim Scheppke, director, Oregon State Library. ◆

Conservation Corner

Jefferson's Books at Jefferson's Library

By YVONNE FRENCH

Cartloads of books that originally belonged to Thomas Jefferson are being treated efficiently in the Library's Conservation Lab to prepare for the exhibition "Thomas Jefferson."

On Aug. 24, 1814, the Library's core collection of 3,000 volumes was destroyed when the British burned the Capitol, where the Library was housed. On Jan. 30, 1815, Congress approved the purchase of Thomas Jefferson's personal library of 6,487 books for $23,950. On Christmas Eve 1851, another fire destroyed two-thirds of the collection. Many of the volumes have since been replaced, but some are still missing. As part of the Library's Bicentennial celebration, a worldwide search is under way to reconstruct Jefferson's library — the foundation of the Library of Congress.

Jerry Jones, owner and general manager of the Dallas Cowboys, last year gave a gift of $1 million to the Library of Congress to support a project to rebuild Jefferson's personal library (see *Information Bulletin*, May 1999).

A team of book conservators in the Library's Conservation Division are using state-of-the-art conservation techniques to prepare the books for the upcoming exhibition. The group is about halfway through stabilizing some 2,500 volumes.

More extensive treatments for some of the books are planned following the exhibition, which is to include an enclosed library of books shelved as Jefferson might have kept them.

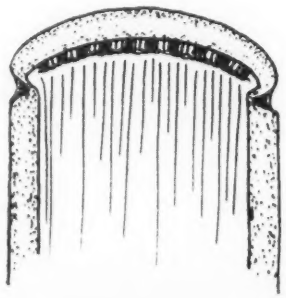
"This exhibition presents a unique opportunity for us to pool our efforts toward the common goal of preserving one of the Library's most important collections," said Conservation Division Chief Mark Roosa. "We've worked on items from the Jefferson Collection for many years. This is the first time that we have had a chance to look at it as a whole and assess its conservation needs."

The books fall in to five sometimes overlapping categories, according to an exhaustive November survey in which conservators went to the stacks and inspected each book individually.

Marita Clance

Senior rare book conservator Maria Nugent tags Thomas Jefferson's books for the treatment they are to receive. She wears a mask to prevent undue inhalation of "red rot" from the leather covers.

- 483 books had been treated or are in perfect condition
- 396 need full treatment, including repairs to their pages or text blocks, or pages of the book, but will be handled after the exhibition
- 51 pamphlets are in need of full treatment, including repairs to both binding and text block
- 703 require leather consolidation and dyeing to make the rebinding match the original color
- 1,082 need boards, or covers, reattached, need spine repairs or replacements, or need repairs to the endcap, the top or bottom of the spine (see illustration below). It is on this last group that the book conservators are now focusing. Solutions include:



- Books with loose or detached boards, or covers, are repaired by rebacking, which involves removing the spine leather, lifting up part of the boards nearest the spine, and tucking in a new leather spine to hold the book together, then replacing the old spine on top. Smaller books are hinged the same way using strong, fibrous Japanese paper instead.
- Loose or missing spines are repaired using the same rebacking method described above. If the spine is missing, a new one is created for it using centuries-old hand-tooling methods.
- Partially detached or missing endcaps are replaced with a simple, efficient technique of partial rebacking used by the Library's Conservation lab since its inception in the 1970s. Debris from missing endcaps is surgically removed. Then new squares of dyed-to-match leather are painstakingly pared around the edges of the suede side until the leather has a paper-thin margin. These squares are then applied to rebuild the endcap so that they are perfectly flush with the original leather. For detached endcaps, the original piece is then reapplied to the new endcap.

During treatments in the 1930s, the

continued on page 93

The Gift of a Book

University of Virginia Helps Rebuild Jefferson's Library

University of Virginia President John T. Casteen III on Feb. 24 presented to the Library a replacement copy for one of the books missing from the personal collection of Thomas Jefferson that Congress purchased from Jefferson in 1815.

As a Bicentennial project, supported by Jerry and Gene Jones, the Library of Congress has been replacing a number of titles, of the same edition, to replace volumes that were destroyed by a fire in 1851 in the U.S. Capitol, where the Library was then housed. The Library has managed to replace many volumes, but some 600 titles are still missing. The Library of Congress will exhibit the books as part of a major exhibition on Thomas Jefferson that opens April 24 (see story on page 86).

Yusef El-Amin

University of Virginia President John Casteen presents a copy of *The Ruins: Or a Survey of the Revolutions of Empires* to Dr. Billington as Albert Small and Karin Wittenborg observe.

At the suggestion of Albert H. Small, a member of both the University of Virginia's Board of Visitors and the Library of Congress's Madison Council, as well as a participant in the Monticello Cabinet, university librarians reviewed the list of missing volumes and found that the university held two copies of Constantin-Francois Volney's *The Ruins: Or a Survey of the Revolutions of Empires,* a translation from the French *Les Ruines ou Meditations sur les Revolutions des Empires,* published in 1796 by William A. Davis in New York. This translation of Volney's work is the same edition as the one Jefferson sold to Congress.

In accepting the volume, Dr. Billington said, "We are grateful to the University of Virginia for generously offering one of their own books to help us reconstitute Jefferson's library. We encourage other libraries to become inspired by the example of the University of Virginia and search their collections for Jefferson titles. We hope this grand project will revitalize public interest in the principle on which the Library of Congress has been built — that free access to knowledge, by both the governing and the governed, is essential to democracy."

Karin Wittenborg, university librarian at the University of Virginia, said, "We feel a special affinity for the Library of Congress, beyond the simple fact that we are two research libraries with important collections relating to Jefferson and American history and literature. Both of our founding collections were personally selected by Thomas Jefferson."

Mark Dimunation, chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections division at the Library of Congress, said that because of Jefferson's importance as the author of the Declaration of Independence and as the country's third president, it is important to know the sources that influenced Jefferson's thinking. Books were "his laboratory," Mr. Dimunation said.

In the case of Volney, a philosopher who taught at the Ecole Normal Superieure in Paris, he was an author well-known to Jefferson. During Jefferson's years in France, they likely met at the salon of Madame Helevetius, and Volney also visited Jefferson at Monticello the same year the English translation of *Les Ruines* appeared. That they shared many of the same views can be certain.

In his work, Volney concludes a discussion in favor of the equality of all men before the law and the overthrow of tyranny, and from his comparison of religions, he infers the necessity of toleration and agnosticism in religious matters, where truth is not verifiable. These ideas are similar to those represented in Jefferson's writing of the Declaration of Independence and the statute of Virginia for religious freedom. ◆

Conservation
continued from page 92

Government Printing Office, then responsible for the Library's repairs, had used leather, about the same orange color as a baseball glove, to rebind broken books. But most of Jefferson's books have bindings of dark brown leather. While binders of that era were concerned with making a sturdy binding, today's conservators are also concerned with the artifactual integrity of the object, said Jefferson Collection Conservation Project Head Maria Nugent.

"We believe it is important to save as much as the original binding as possible because part of the history of the book can be learned from the binding," Ms. Nugent said. ◆

Ms. French is a fellow of the Library's 1999-2000 Leadership Development Program on four-month assignment to the Conservation Division.

Yusef El-Amin

Among the panelists at the recent Congressional Research Service conference on "Informing the Congress and the Nation" were (from left): former Rep. David Skaggs (D-Colo.), former Sen. Nancy Kassebaum Baker (R-Kan.), Dr. Billington, former Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.) and former Sen. Mickey Edwards (R-Okla.).

'Informing the Congress and the Nation'

CRS Sponsors Bicentennial Conference

BY THOMAS H. NEALE

On Feb. 29 and March 1, the Congressional Research Service of the Library sponsored a conference on "Informing the Congress and the Nation" as part of the yearlong commemoration of the Library's Bicentennial.

The Congressional Research Service (CRS), an administrative unit within the Library, works exclusively and directly for all members and committees of Congress in support of their legislative, oversight and representative functions. CRS provides research, policy analysis and information services that are timely, objective, nonpartisan and confidential on a wide range of domestic and international legislative issues.

The conference explored various aspects of the "informing function," the means by which Congress has collected, processed and acted on information vital to its role as national legislature over the past two centuries. The conference was supported in part by a generous grant from the Teresa and H. John Heinz Foundation.

The conference opened on the evening of Feb. 29 with a reception hosted by Dr. Billington and CRS Director Daniel P. Mulhollan in the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building. Dr. Billington welcomed an audience of members of Congress, scholars and invited guests by noting that the Library's Bicentennial year also marks the 200th anniversary of the relocation of Congress to the new city of Washington. He emphasized the importance of public information and knowledge in a representative democracy, quoting James Madison in his assertion that, "Knowledge will forever govern ignorance: and a people who mean to be their own governors, must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives."

Participants also included congressional and Library of Congress staff, representatives from the National Archives, the Woodrow Wilson Center, the First Federal Congress Project, the Office of the Senate Historian and other invited guests.

The guest of honor and distinguished scholar at the conference was Merrill Peterson, Jefferson Professor of History Emeritus at the University of Virginia, who delivered an original paper, "The Golden Age of the Senate: Webster, Clay and Calhoun." Mr. Peterson examined the extraordinary careers of these members of the "Great Triumvirate," who dominated the Senate from the 1830s to the early 1850s. In addition to the abilities of these giants, he also cited the Senate's small size, its reputation for comity and even the role of the superb acoustical characteristics of the Old Senate Chamber in the Capitol as contributing to the eloquence of debate that cemented the upper body's legislative preeminence during this period.

Proceedings continued the following day in the Jefferson Building with panels of historians, former members of Congress and members of the press, who explored various aspects of the informing function.

The morning panel of historians, held in the Members' Room in the Jefferson Building, discussed the informing function in the early 19th century. It was moderated by Noble Cunningham of the University of Missouri at Columbia. Mr. Cunningham drew on his pioneering scholarship as he discussed the use of "circular letters," widely circulated personal reports from members to their constituents, which were an important source of congressional news during this period.

Thomas Leonard of the University of California at Berkeley noted that Congress only gradually, and sometimes reluctantly, began to report its

debates and proceedings on an institutional basis in the 19th century.

Richard John of the University of Illinois at Chicago emphasized the revolutionary effect of the spread of a nationwide postal service during this pre-telegraphic era. He also noted that, from the beginning, the U.S. Postal Service preserved correspondents' privacy and resisted proposals to censor the mails for political content.

Donald Ritchie, associate historian of the U.S. Senate, reviewed the origins of congressional reporting, establishment of press galleries in the House of Representatives and the Senate, and the multiple roles often played by Capitol Hill reporters during this period.

Dr. Billington moderated a panel held in the Northwest Pavilion of the Thomas Jefferson Building that was composed of former members of Congress. Former Sens. Dale Bumpers and Nancy Kassebaum Baker and former Reps. Mickey Edwards and David Skaggs evaluated the role of information and analysis as they discussed public policy issues from the perspective of their combined total of 70 years of service in the houses of Congress.

Shared perceptions emerged as participants discussed the challenges facing legislators in an era when communications media are evolving rapidly and the volume of information available to members is growing at exponential rates. These included the increasing complexity of legislative issues members must address, a development further complicated by the proliferation of information.

The former members expressed their appreciation of the Library and the Congressional Research Service for the quality of their service to Congress and for being able to distill information from so many sources. The panelists also discussed how mass e-mail, the growth of single-interest groups and the proliferation of news sources on cable television and the Internet have increased demands on members' time and affected legislative deliberation.

The conference closed with a journalists' panel moderated by Paul Duke, veteran newsman and retired moderator of the Public Broadcasting Service program "Washington Week in Review." He was joined by Catalina Camia, Capitol Hill reporter for the *Dallas Morning News*, Pat Towell, longtime defense correspondent for *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, and Congressional Research Service Director Mulhollan.

Panelists discussed some of the working relationships within news organizations, among reporters covering the same beat, and with members of Congress. They recognized the importance of the "informing" function of news organizations, and the reporters expressed their satisfaction in fulfilling this role.

CRS Director Mulhollan characterized the conference as "substantive, eloquent and informative for participants and audience alike. We hope this program will stimulate new interest and further studies in the field of congressional history." ◆

Mr. Neale is an analyst in American national goverment in the Library's Congressional Research Service. The Library will publish the proceedings of "Informing the Congress and the Nation" later this year.

Japan Documentation Center Closed

The Japan Documentation Center (JDC) within the Library of Congress Asian Division closed its doors on March 31 at the conclusion of eight years of funding from the Japan Foundation's Center for Global Partnership. The JDC, a model of modern information gathering and document delivery, has provided researchers throughout the world with the most current, often difficult to obtain, information about Japan in a wide range of areas, including legislation, judicial decisions, economics, commerce and industry, the environment, politics, social conditions and national defense.

"During its years of operation, the JDC has built a unique collection of more than 5,000 documents, including draft legislation, think tank reports, policy studies, conference proceedings and other social science materials on Japan," said Asian Division Chief Mya Thanda Poe. "The center has provided important, timely, on-demand information from Japan to the U.S. Congress and congressional committees."

The center's primary user was Congress, whose information needs are served by the Library's Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS was instrumental in developing the center's first database of full-text scanned images. This database was later maintained by the Library's Federal Research Division, which continued to make the documents accessible electronically.

The center sponsored annual symposiums that featured leading scholars in the field of Japanese studies. In 1997, it jointly sponsored the Fifth International Conference on Japanese Information with the Department of Commerce. The center also offered workshops that introduced participants to conducting research in the JDC, many of whom were unfamiliar with the use of Japanese sources. It also published newsletters, both printed and online, to keep users informed of current developments in the field.

Plans to establish the Japan Documentation Center began with a Memorandum of Understanding between the Library and the Japan Foundation's Center for Global Partnership that was signed on May 1, 1992. With funding from a five-year grant from the Japan Foundation, the Center officially came into being that year. In November 1993, the Library established a Tokyo Acquisitions Facility to collect documents from issuing organizations. On March 7, 1994, Ichiko Morita was appointed head of the center. On April 1, 1997, a three-year grant extended the operation of the JDC to March 31, 2000.

The JDC collection will be maintained by the Japanese Section of the Library's Asian Division. Researchers can continue to search the JDC bibliographic index through the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/asian.** ◆

Democracy and the Rule of Law

Law Symposium Examines Changing World Order

BY DONNA URSCHEL AND GAIL FINEBERG

Five U.S. Supreme Court justices took part in "Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order," an international symposium March 7-10 co-sponsored by the Library of Congress and the New York University School of Law.

Chief Justice William Rehnquist opened the conference with remarks in the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building on the evening of March 6. During the conference Associate Justices Sandra Day O'Connor, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Anthony Kennedy and Stephen Breyer, together with judges from the International Court of Justice, the German Constitutional Court and other federal courts in Brazil and the United States, joined legislators, legal scholars and experts in various fields from 21 countries to examine the relationship between the rule of law and the spread of democracy in many parts of the world. The participants discussed how countries with differing legal traditions confront major common problems under constitutionally provided rules of law.

The symposium, held in celebration of the Bicentennial of the Library of Congress and its Law Library and the Global Law School Program of New York University School of Law, consisted of nine panel discussions held over three days in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library and one day at New York University Law School's Washington Square campus.

The first panel, "Transnational Justice and National Sovereignty," featuring Justice O'Connor, analyzed the tensions that arise between national sovereignty and international jurisdiction. Panelist Philip Allott, a professor at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and the Global Law Faculty, New York University School of Law, took a philosophical point of view.

"It is we human beings, our human minds, that make war, injustice, exploitation, corruption — not God or evolution or our genes or the market," Mr. Allott said. By understanding what is happening and taking responsibility, human beings can make choices to "rehumanize humanity," and they can use the transformative power of the mind to "reconceive human society."

Justice O'Connor followed with "Vindicating the Rule of Law: Balancing Competing Demands for Justice." She spoke of themes to which the conference returned on several occasions, for example, accountability. "The rule of law is fundamental to the existence of a free society. To maintain the rule of law, accountability for transgressions against the law is essential. ... Pursuing accountability, however, becomes more complicated in certain contexts [especially in newly formed democracies]. ... Balancing the tension between international and domestic approaches to accountability is a tremendous challenge, but we must take the route that best vindicates democracy and the rule of law in each situation."

Bruno Simma, a professor at Ludwig-Maximillians University in Munich, Germany, and University of Michigan Law School in Ann Arbor, spoke on "International Adjudication and U.S. Policy – Past, Present, Future."

"Never before in the history of international relations has international adjudication — understood as the legally binding settlement of international disputes by an impartial third party — been as intensive as today. International courts and tribunals are increasing in numbers, and the caseload of some of these institutions appears to explode," Mr. Simma said.

"International adjudication derives its authority from the very sources that have made America a power based on the rule of law, which is fundamental to the existence of a free society, and separates civilization from anarchy. Therefore, further — and more active — participation of the world's only superpower in judicial settlement of international disputes is not only in the best interest of the international community but also in the best interest of the United States," he concluded.

The second panel examined "Roles of Women: Norms and Culture." Justice Ginsburg moderated. The commentator was Eva Cantarella, a law professor at the University of Milan and New York University School of Law. Panelists were Kenneth Karst, a professor at the University of California Los Angeles School of Law; Ellen Gracie Northfleet, a judge for the Fourth Regional Federal Tribunal, Porto Alegre, Brazil; and Azizah Y. al-Hibri, a professor at the University of Richmond law school in Virginia.

Ms. Northfleet observed, "The 20th century witnessed an enormous improvement in the status of women. These gains unfortunately have not been dispersed in equal shares in different cultures around the world. For the first part of the next millennium, the feminine question will remain a civil rights issue for women in developed countries ... and, it will still be a human rights issue for most women in the Third World. ... Bare survival for these women will continue to be their first and only worry," she said. After Mr. Karst gave a summary of the evolution of legislation concerning women in the United States, Ms. al-Hibri spoke of the original gender neutrality in Muslim law and its gradual overlay of interpretation inimical to women.

The third session examined "Political Status and Democracy in Multiethnic and Multiracial States." Stanley N. Katz, professor in public and international affairs at Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University, moderated. Ann Elizabeth Mayer, associate professor of legal studies at the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, served as commentator.

Members of the panel were Jaydeva Uyangoda, a senior lecturer in political science, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka; Kogila Moodley, professor, De-

partment of Educational Studies, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada; and Nadezhda Mihailova, minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria.

Ms. Mihailova said, "The only way to strengthen the nations that have restored their sovereignty after the end of the Cold War is by establishing stable and prosperous democratic societies which already exclude ethnic opposition. Only the efficient exercise of human and minority rights guarantees the stability of the states."

The fourth session, "Natural Resources and the Environment: Individual vs. Community Interests," focussed on land uses, fisheries, and air and water pollution. The moderator was Koichiro Fujikura, law professor, Tezukayama University, Nara, Japan, and New York University School of Law. The commentator was Sidney Draggan, senior science policy adviser, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Members of the panel were Yuri Kostenko of the Parliament of Ukraine; Richard Stewart, law professor, New York University School of Law; and Antonio Azuela, attorney general for environmental protection, Mexico.

Mr. Kostenko asked: "Are we ready to build bridges between our societies and peoples and to pay back our debt to nature and to do this right away, while it is not yet too late?"

"At the moment the cardinal problem ... is the ability of rich societies to balance the level of their profits and life-styles in relation to the possibilities of the ecosystems of their countries ... [with] the ability of poor nations not to take a leaf from the book of previous practices in which nature was used to exhaustion."

The fifth panel covered "Religion, Culture and Governance." The moderator was Jean Bethke Elshtain, professor of social and political ethics, University of Chicago, and the commentator was Stephen Holmes, professor, Princeton University, Department of Politics, and New York University School of Law.

Panelists included Inder Kumar Gujral, member of parliament and former prime minister of India; Nur Vergin, professor, faculty of Political Science, Istanbul University, Turkey; and Alexander N. Domrin, from the Institute of Legislation and Comparative Law, Russia.

"There is some considerable degree of correlation between the religious-cultural traditions of various parts of the world and their democratic experience," said Mr. Gujral.

He concluded, "A strong ethic of public service is necessary for democratic society to survive. It is important not to forget this principle now, especially when every message in today's globalized society seems to be saying that unrestricted individualism is the solution to all the problems and infirmities of a society. No society can remain free and democratic if it is built only on human selfishness. 'Service before self' – a teaching that comes essentially from religion – is also essential for democracy to survive."

The sixth session covered "Corporate Power, National Sovereignty and the Rule of Law in a Global Economy." The moderator was Harry T. Edwards, chief judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, and the commentator was Robert Pitofsky, chairman, Federal Trade Commission.

The panelists were Daniel Tarullo, professor, Georgetown University Law Center; Michael John Trebilcock, professor of law and economics, University of Toronto and New York University School of Law; and Ko-Yung Tung, vice president and general counsel of the World Bank Group.

Said Mr. Tarullo: "Those who believe the global economy will require a more sophisticated framework will need first to convince states that their shared interests in structuring and regulating private conduct are at least as pressing as their divergent interests in commercial advantage and geopolitical position. One modest step down that path is to promote arrangements that accentuate the shared interests, rather than exacerbate national antagonisms."

Session seven dealt with "The State and Human Rights." The moderator was John M. Walker Jr., circuit judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and the commentator was Ratna Kapur, visiting professor, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law and director, Center of Feminist Legal Research, New Delhi, India.

Members of the panel were Philip Alston, law professor, European University Institute, Florence, Italy, and New York University School of Law; Robert Badinter, senator, French Senate, professor emeritus, Universite de Paris, and New York University School of Law; and Andras Sajo, professor, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary, and New York University School of Law.

Two plenary sessions were also held: "Democracy, Legitimacy and the Rule of Law" and "Can We Use Law to Hold the Past to Account?"

U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice Anthony Kennedy moderated the session on rule of law. Panelists were Thomas Franck, professor and director of the Center of International Studies at New York University School of Law; Daniel Fung, senior counsel Des Voeux Chambers, Hong Kong, and Rosalyn Higgins, judge, International Court of Justice, The Hague.

Prosser Gifford, director of scholarly programs at the Library of Congress, moderated the session on the use of law to hold the past to account. Panelists were Shlomo Avineri, professor, Department of Political Science, Hebrew University; Alex Boraine, director, Project on Transitional Justice, New York University School of Law and vice-chairman, South Africa Truth and Reconciliation Commission; and Luis Moreno Ocampo, attorney, Moreno Ocampo Abogados, Buenos Aires.

All sessions were cybercast live during the symposium — attracting an audience of 6,267 — and the archived video, which has been seen by thousands more, is available for up to six months on the Internet through these URLs for the Library of Congress sessions and the New York University School of Law sessions: **www.loc.gov/loc/cyberlc** or **www.law.nyu.edu/dialogue/cybercastarachive.html.**

In addition to support from the Library of Congress and the New York University School of Law, the symposium was funded in part through the generosity of Anthony and Beatrice Welters; William S. Hein & Co.; Court Record Services, Inc.; and the Friends of the Law Library (in association with gifts from the Fannie Mae Foundation, O'Melveny & Myers LLP, the West Group and LEXIS-NEXIS).

A book, *Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order,* based on this symposium, will be published by CQ Press, a division of Congressional Quarterly Inc., in early 2001. To reserve a copy, call (800) 638-1710 or email: bookhelp@cq.com. ◆

Ms. Urschel is a freelance writer in the Public Affairs Office. Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, the Library's staff newspaper.

News from the Center for the Book

California Celebrations

On Jan. 21, UCLA officially welcomed California's Center for the Book to its new home at the Department of Information Studies during a program that included the awarding of the UCLA Medal to Dr. Billington. The medal, UCLA's highest honor, was bestowed by UCLA Chancellor Albert Carnesale, who described Dr. Billington as "one of the era's great innovators" in education and in the preservation of America's cultural heritage.

"Moving the California Center for the Book from Sacramento to Los Angeles places this valuable program in one of the most dynamic urban centers in the world," said California State Librarian Kevin Starr. "The California State Library is providing funding to UCLA to help support the center. UCLA, in turn, will provide seed money to most of the 12 statewide satellite programs to help support their programs." "We're delighted with the California center's move to UCLA and the new statewide commitment to the national Center for the Book's goals," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole, who also participated in the Jan. 21 program.

Michelle Cloonan, chair of UCLA's Department of Information Studies, opened the ceremony by explaining that the day's theme, "Creativity, Preservation, Liberty," was designed to complement "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty," the theme of the Library of Congress's Bicentennial commemoration. While celebrating the importance of books and reading, the program also highlighted the importance of motion picture preservation and the announcement of a moving-image archival degree program that is being developed at UCLA as a cooperative project of the Department of Information Studies, the School of Theater, Film and Television, and the UCLA Film and Television Archive. Other speakers were Robert Rosen, dean of the School of Theater, Film and Television; Tim Kittleson, director of the UCLA Film and Television Archive; and Roger Mayer, president of Turner Entertainment Co. and chairman of the National Film Preservation Foundation.

Celebrating the move of the California Center for the Book to UCLA are (from left): California State Librarian Kevin Starr, Interim Director Natalie Cole, Michele Cloonan (holding *The California Community of the Book*, an early California Center for the Book publication), Dr. Billington, Center for the Book Director John Cole and Aimee Dorr, dean of the UCLA Graduate School of Education and Information Studies.

Kevin Starr and John Cole

In his remarks, Dr. Billington described the UCLA program and events to come later in Sacramento as "wonderful and appropriate ways" to celebrate the Library of Congress's Bicentennial. "Ours is a collaborative celebration, and today we are marking the beginnings of new collaborations between the Library of Congress and the libraries and universities of California." He noted that California was one of the most active states in the Bicentennial's Local Legacies project, and described new cooperative efforts being planned between the Library of Congress and the UCLA Film and Television Archive in preserving the nation's national television and video heritage. "Thus the Library of Congress looks forward to close cooperation with UCLA in both film and television preservation and in the continued development of the California Center for the Book."

The partner libraries in the expanded California Center for the Book are the California State Library, Fresno County Library, Los Angeles Public Library, Newport Beach Public Library, Sacramento Public Library, San Diego Public Library, San Francisco Public Library, San Jose

Chancellor Carnesale congratulates Dr. Billington after presenting him with the UCLA Medal; bookmark from the exhibition, "Rich, Rare & Curious: Treasures of the California State Library," at the Crocker Art Museum.

Public Library, San Jose State University Library, Santa Monica Public Library, Shasta County Library and Stanford University Libraries.

The California Center for the Book's vision is "to promote the importance of reading, to improve literacy levels in California, to encourage the study of the book, book arts and printing; and to celebrate the book." For information about projects and plans, consult its Web site at www.calbook.org, or contact Natalie Cole, Interim Director, Department of Information Studies, UCLA, 222 GSE&IS Building, Box 951520, Los Angeles CA 90095-1520, telephone (310) 206-9361; fax (310) 206-4460.

Following the UCLA event, Dr. Billington, Ms. Cloonan, Mr. Cole and Mr. Starr departed for Sacramento and an exhibition opening that celebrated the 150th anniversary of the California State Library. The exhibition, "Rich, Rare & Curious: Treasures of the California State Library," curated by Gary Kurutz, director of special collections for California State Library, is at the Crocker Art Museum. Dr. Billington and Mr. Starr presented remarks during the opening.

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Dr. Billington was presented with a framed resolution, introduced by State Senator Deborah Ortiz and approved by the California State Senate. The resolution reads:

WHEREAS, The People of California take the momentous occasion of the Sesquicentennial of the California State Library to recognize the Library of Congress on the occasion of its Bicentennial; and

WHEREAS, The People of California gratefully acknowledge the visit and inspiration of the Honorable James H. Billington, the 13th Librarian of Congress, in celebrating the founding of the California State Library, the oldest government library and cultural institution in the Far Western United States; and

WHEREAS, Under the able direction of Dr. James H. Billington, the Library of Congress is the foremost knowledge and information center in the world; and

WHEREAS, Under Dr. Billington's dynamic leadership, the Library of Congress has considerably benefited the people of California through its myriad programs ranging from information technology to the preservation and dissemination of its vast resources; and

WHEREAS, For two centuries, the Library of Congress has preserved the memory of the American people and the American experience; and

WHEREAS, The Library of Congress continues to make an invaluable contribution to the understanding and interpretation of California's unparalleled history through its rich collections and generous outreach programs; and

WHEREAS, Through its Center for the Book, the Library of Congress has stimulated a new appreciation for reading, literacy, the book arts, printing history, and book collecting throughout the Golden State, and

WHEREAS, Through its National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, the Library of Congress has made possible the California State Library's invaluable service to the visually impaired; and

WHEREAS, The Library of Congress is to be congratulated for its extraordinary service to the nation over the past two centuries; and

WHEREAS, the 200th birthday of America's national library in the year 2000 serves to underscore the vital role libraries play in our democratic society and the leadership of the Library of Congress as it embarks upon its third century; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED by Senator Deborah Ortiz, that she commends the Honorable James H. Billington, the Librarian of Congress, on the occasion of the California State Library's Sesquicentennial and the Library of Congress's Bicentennial, and conveys to him the appreciation of the public for the serious manner in which he has worked to preserve for future generations the history of our nation. ◆

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